



# SUGAR ROLLER PLANTATION NEWS



## HIND-RENTON GROOVE ROLLER PERMITS USE OF MOST DURABLE METAL

Practical Tests Extending For Six Months Prove Theory of Inventors  
—Highest Extraction Ever Obtained Is Claimed For It

Hawaiian mill engineers have invented many improvements in sugar machinery. One of the latest inventions which is arousing wide interest among sugar engineers is the Hind-Renton groove for mill rolls. This has been given a thorough trial at Ewa Mill during the 1914 season.

### Ministry-Sight Extraction

F. E. Greenfield, formerly chemist at Ewa, has stated that "during the fifth week of this campaign the unprecedented extraction of 98.05 per cent of sucrose in cane was obtained, a figure never before obtained by cane crushing plants in the history of the industry." He also said that "since that period an extraction of sucrose in cane uniformly over 97.5 per cent has been obtained, even when working under the disadvantage of low sucrose in cane combined with high fibre content."

### Rough Tractive Surfaces

In all sugar mills it is necessary that the surface of the feed roll be of such shape or texture as to grip the cane between it and the feed roll so as to work as much cane as possible. The more cane is carried through the rolls the greater the extraction of juice.

Under all previous systems it has been considered necessary to use cast iron feed rolls because of the rough surface. The percentage of breakage of rolls has been very high in consequence.

The rough surface of the cast iron rolls prevents slippage. The Hind-Renton roll is of steel so grooved that the rough surface of the cane fibre impinged into the wedge-shaped channels provides the gripping surface required.

### Grooves Described

The top roll, in longitudinal section, shows knife-edge cutting ridges 1/2 inch thick, ground to a 40 degree face, and spaced 1/4 of an inch on centers. These shed the cane as it passes through the mill. The bottom or feed roll has 30 degree conical channels or

grooves, two inches deep and one inch apart. The surface of the conical ridges separating the grooves is truncated. The rolls are set 1/4 of an inch apart. The grooving of the back roll is the same as the top roll.

### Factors Of Success

The factors of success claimed are increased tonnage of cane that can be milled in a given time; better crushing by the knife-edge ridges of the top roll; and, that the angle of grooving of the feed roll has a wedge action like a boot-jack to draw the cane through the rolls. The increased efficiency of Hind-Renton groove results from this wedge action. Also, the greater the juice extraction by the feed roll, inferentially, the smaller is the volume of material forced through.

This compression gives greater tractive force by the feed roll, causing the material to be pushed over the returner bar or turn plate. It is therefore possible to set the discharge roll closer to the top roll whereby a greater pressure is exerted between top and discharge rolls and a greater quantity of juice is thus expressed.

### Boot-Jack Action

Mr. Greenfield states that "The new grooving thus increases the amount of work done by each element of a 3-roll mill, thus making it a more efficient mill." The function of the "boot-jack groove" is as a feeder and it is only applied to the feed roll.

From an engineering standpoint the main advantage of the new roll is that steel can be substituted for cast-iron and the danger of breakage of expensive mill rollers entirely eliminated.

The Honolulu Iron Works Company has acquired the sole patent and manufacturing rights of this new Hawaiian invention. Manager G. J. Hedemann stated yesterday that the Hind-Renton steel grooved rolls will be manufactured at the Coast on account of the superior steel working facilities of mainland manufacturers.

## Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops as of Uneven Dates to Sept. 15, 1914

There are forty-five sugar mills in Hawaii. In addition thereto, there are seven independent cane planters, whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately. There are many hundred share planters on a smaller scale, whose sugar is handled by the mills and included in its record of output.

Planters without mills are indicated hereunder by a \*.

Statistics are of tons of 2000 lbs. each.

Number mills grinding 18; number mills through grinding 27.

| NAME OF PLANTATION.             | Crop of 1913<br>estimate of tons | Crop of 1914<br>estimate of tons | Crop of 1914<br>estimate of tons<br>to be shipped | NOTES   |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| *Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd.         | 381                              | 400                              | 925   | Finished grinding Aug. 25.                                |
| *Estate V. Knudsen              | 811                              | 800                              | 917   | Finished grinding Aug. 25.                                |
| Ewa Plantation Co.              | 23,511                           | 31,027                           | 25,152  | Added for local consumption 1000 tons.                    |
| *Gay & Robinson                 | 4,831                            | 5,000                            | 5,093   | Finished grinding Aug. 29.                                |
| *Grove Farm Plantation          | 3,695                            | 5,000                            | 4,494   | Finished grinding July 18.                                |
| Hawaiian Agricultural Co.       | 12,856                           | 12,000                           | 13,234  | Weather favorable for fluming; grinding 100 tons per day. |
| Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. | 50,310                           | 54,000                           | 56,218  | Finished grinding Aug. 29.                                |
| Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.           | 2,837                            | 2,500                            | 2,383   | Finished grinding Aug. 29.                                |
| Hamakua Mill Co.                | 6,845                            | 7,500                            | 5,716   | Finished grinding Aug. 29.                                |
| Haleakala Plantation Co.        | 1,641                            | 2,000                            | 876   | Finished grinding Aug. 14.                                |
| Hilo Sugar Co.                  | 15,400                           | 15,500                           | 16,500  | Cane from Pacific Mill ground at Hilo.                    |
| Honolulu Sugar Co.              | 14,031                           | 14,000                           | 15,500  | Finished grinding July 23.                                |
| Kaunakakai Sugar Co.            | 10,103                           | 8,000                            | 12,056  | Weather favorable for all crops.                          |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 5,038                            | 6,500                            | 6,052   | Finished grinding.  |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 6,469                            | 6,000                            | 6,052   | Finished grinding June 33.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 7,071                            | 7,400                            | 8,201   | Finished grinding July 22.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 5,510                            | 5,750                            | 6,750   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 19,337                           | 20,000                           | 20,750  | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 5,451                            | 5,700                            | 6,350   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 1,408                            | 2,000                            | 2,111   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 4,938                            | 4,000                            | 4,105   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 6,215                            | 6,000                            | 8,161   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 5,886                            | 6,500                            | 7,074   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 14,008                           | 15,000                           | 15,318  | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 5,675                            | 5,000                            | 4,358   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 2,942                            | 3,000                            | 3,473   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 3,145                            | 6,000                            | 5,871   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 3,463                            | 3,500                            | 3,151   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 400                              | 1,000                            | 1,137   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 6,676                            | 10,000                           | 8,514   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 19,519                           | 19,000                           | 21,227  | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 977                              | 1,000                            | 1,319   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 7,413                            | 7,500                            | 8,916   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 24,633                           | 31,000                           | 33,503  | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 14,599                           | 14,500                           | 14,084  | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 2,803                            | 2,200                            | 1,139   | Finished grinding July 29.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 28,142                           | 20,000                           | 31,891  | Finished grinding Sept. 4.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 27,390                           | 23,300                           | 22,512  | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 1,738                            | 2,000                            | 2,000   | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 16,884                           | 15,941                           | 18,228  | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 9,958                            | 10,000                           | 11,000  | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 27,804                           | 28,000                           | 27,219  | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 8,952                            | 8,500                            | 9,302   | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 829                              | 800                              | 840   | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 1,700                            | 4,000                            | 2,508   | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 13,073                           | 13,000                           | 13,472  | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 13,988                           | 15,500                           | 15,346  | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 29,751                           | 29,000                           | 28,837  | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 5,226                            | 5,000                            | 3,000   | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 4,287                            | 5,500                            | 5,500   | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |
| Kilauea Sugar Co.               | 1,010                            | 1,600                            | 1,894   | Finished grinding Aug. 20.                                |

## EXTRA DIVIDEND PASSED BY HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL BOARD

The directors of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company in San Francisco at their meeting yesterday voted to increase the regular monthly dividend from 15 cents to 25 cents per share. In addition to the regular dividend they voted an extra dividend of 50 cents per share payable October 5. This makes the two dividends payable on that date twenty-five cents per share or a total of \$200,000. This action of the directors had not been anticipated by the local shareholders. When announcement was made there was an advance of 1/4 of a point from Monday's price, final prices for this stock being at 39 1/2.

If potatoes are stored in seed-boxes directly after digging, and therefore kept well ventilated, in the majority of cases only one shoot will grow from the terminal bud of each tuber; whereas, if stored in pits or heaps, shoots will grow from almost every eye in the pile. The crop resulting from a potato planted whole, with only one eye sprouted, will give a heavier yield of marketable-sized tubers per acre than will a potato of similar size which has shoots at every eye. Seed sprouted nicely before planting will be ready for digging in several weeks less time than will unsprouted seed, and it, therefore, runs so much less risk of attack by disease.

The construction of another beautiful residence at Waikiki will begin within a month. This was announced yesterday with the arrival of C. W. C. Derringer, who last year purchased the property of C. G. Beckus and Rev. William D. Westervelt.

On leaving here this spring, Mr. Derringer stated he would return shortly to his Waikiki home, and this statement was confirmed yesterday on his arrival.

## WAR SHUTS UP SIXTH OF WORLD'S COFFEE SUPPLY

The conditions in the Havre coffee market were vastly better in the first six months of 1914 than in the corresponding period of last year, when there was a steady fall of prices that culminated in a crisis involving heavy losses to several local traders. This year, so far, there has been very little fluctuation, and the market has been characterized by a fair measure of strength and steadiness. During the period January 1 to July 3, 1914, the imports of coffee into Havre were 1,467,998 bags, as compared with 1,170,824 bags in the corresponding period of 1913. The exports from Havre in the same period this year amounted to 932,060 bags, against 840,855 bags in the first half of last year.

## WAR PRICES ARE HELPING PORTO RICO

Publication is made at San Juan of the external commerce statistics of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. The value of exports to the United States is given as \$35,000,000, or about \$6,000,000 less than in 1913, due to the lower average price of sugar. However, the late season in sugar prices has materially benefited Porto Rico, concerning which the following statement appears in the Porto Rico Progress for August 19, 1914:

"Between 65,000 and 75,000 of the approximate 125,000 bags of sugar held in Porto Rico when prices commenced to go up two weeks ago, were reported sold at \$6.25 per 100 pounds, or just double the price prevailing before the European War. On August 1 sugar was quoted at \$3.25. With 125,000 bags of sugar to dispose of, Porto Rico sugar men have realized an increased profit of over \$1,000,000 inside of two weeks. As a result sugar men throughout the island are preparing to plant as much acreage as possible for 1915."—U. S. Consular Reports for September 3, 1914.

## MILL ENGINEERS PREPARE PROGRAM

The Honolulu Iron Works Company has taken a million dollar contract to install new rolling mills and mill machinery for the Manati Sugar Company in Cuba. Two of the three-roller sets will be increased to fifteen-roller-crushers by the addition of twelve 30 by 84 inch rollers.

These additions will increase the

daily capacity of the Manati mill to 3000 tons of cane per day—about double that of the largest Hawaiian mill. The Manati mill was built by the Honolulu Iron Works eighteen months ago.

Manager C. J. Hedemann will present complete working plans and drawings of the Manati mill at the coming meeting of the Hawaiian Engineering Association.

## HITCHCOCK TO SHOW HIS BEST PAINTINGS

Lovers of D. Howard Hitchcock's art will have an opportunity to see an exhibition of his superior painting. E. W. Sutton, secretary of the University club, has sent out notices of an exhibition of Mr. Hitchcock's painting at the club from September 18 to 20. The first view of the pictures will be Friday evening at 8 o'clock, when the club and their guests are invited.

Mr. Hitchcock is recognized as one of the most accomplished of the artists who have done canvases of local scenes. Thomas E. Cook of Hilo was defeated in his run for nomination as a candidate for the house of representatives on the Republican ticket in Saturday's primary election on East Hawaii. Writing to a friend in Honolulu, Cook stated that he owed his defeat to the year spread by his political enemies that he was a "missionary" and worked for the plantations. Cook is a surveyor and occasionally does work for the sugar estates on Hawaii.

Miss Adele Wickes, stenographer with the department of public works, returned to her dock yesterday after spending two weeks on a vacation in Hawaii, this island.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.  
PARIS PERCINE CO., St. Louis U. S. &

## Edward K. Bull and Sister Have Hard Time Getting Out of Austria

Edward K. Bull, manager of the Oahu Sugar Plantation, arrived in Honolulu yesterday after experiencing an odd combination of adventures in Europe, following the declarations of war by Austria, Germany, France and Great Britain.

In Austria at the time the hostilities began, Mr. Bull's journey out of the war zone and into Norway, where he finally caught a steamer for America, offers material that would put many a modern "thriller" to shame.

## Run Short Of Money

As was the case of virtually all of the American tourists in Europe at this time, Mr. Bull and his sister, who was with him in Europe, found themselves unable to cash drafts of money orders, and were obliged to find other means of securing money to take them out of the warring countries.

"How did we do it?" he laughed, last night, repeating the question. "It is a long story. But we finally got out of Austria and spent four days in Berlin, where the troops were mobilizing. By slow stages we got to Norway. The whole trip took us a week, and part of it was made on a military train."

Business Are Farming  
But I don't want to talk about the war. I wasn't there long enough to know much about it. Business are farming. They are still carrying on farming. I cannot see whether they are doing the same in Germany or Austria, because, as I say, I wasn't there long enough to know. I left Europe four weeks ago."

Mr. Bull sailed from here May 6, going direct to Europe. He said he spent most of his time in Austria, Germany, Norway and Sweden.

Soon after arriving yesterday, he went to the Oahu Plantation, where he resumes his position as manager.

## P. C. JONES RETURNS FROM BOSTON VISIT

P. C. Jones, one of the foremost citizens of the Territory, arrived by the Matson steamer Matsonia yesterday morning from San Francisco, after a two months' absence from Honolulu. The main purpose Mr. Jones had in view in leaving here was to visit his birthplace in Boston, which he had not seen for a score or more years.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY THRIVES IN PERU

Source of Supply For American Refiners — Cane Culture Area Growing

(Consul General William White Hendley, Callao)

The cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar and its by-products continue to be the chief rural industries of Peru. Owing to the low prices received in comparison with those of the preceding year, 1913 was not favorable for these pursuits. Quotations at Liverpool for Peruvian granulated sugar, of 96 per cent polarization, per English hundred-weight of 112 pounds, fluctuated during 1913 from 9s. 10d. (\$2.20) to 11s. 6d. (\$2.80), the highest price reached in 1912 being 16s. 9d. (\$4.08). Exports to the United States dropped from 362,671 tons in 1912 to 239,982 tons during 1913.

### New Land and Buildings

Throughout the last eighteen months considerable activity has been manifested in the industry, attested by the erection of new buildings and the improvement of equipment of old factories, and it is estimated that 37,000 acres of new land are under cultivation.

The centers of production today are the rich valleys that dot the 1400 mile coast line, although cane can be grown in the tropical and semi-tropical sections throughout the country, especially in the large interior valleys.

### Sugar Plantation Statistics

The increasing importance and the advancement of the industry during 1911 and 1912 are made apparent by the following figures:

The statistics of 1911 show that 63 plantations were listed, the product of which were sent to 32 mills; in 1912, 81 plantations were listed and 38 mills.

In 1911, 86,850 acres were under cultivation, this figure including both the cane and pasture lands of the plantations; in 1912 the area under cane was 91,750 acres, and pasture lands comprised 23,327 acres. The production of sugar and "chancaca" (raw sugar) amounted in 1911 to 178,533 metric tons; in 1912 to 202,751 tons. During the five years from 1908 to 1912 the exports of Peruvian sugar to foreign countries were valued at \$31,700,347.

### Alcohol Manufactured

Alcohol and rum from sugar cane distilled in 1911 amounted to 7,763,803 liters (2,050,968 gallons); in 1912 the output rose to 9,101,525 liters (2,404,354 gallons).

In 1912 the number of men and women employed in the sugar estates was 19,945 in comparison with 16,977 the preceding year.

The domestic consumption of sugar and "chancaca" during 1912 was 5,354,000 lbs.

### New Equipment for Sugar Factories

Among the improvements being carried out in the way of equipment with modern machinery, the following are the more important and recent installations completed or still in the course of construction:

On the Casa Grable plantation, Chicama Valley, Department of La Libertad, a complete new sugar factory is being installed, capable of handling 3500 tons of cane in 24 hours. This installation is expected to be completed the latter part of 1914.

Of the Carabaya plantations, in the same valley, a plant is being installed with a 14-roller mill, capable of grinding 1000 tons in 24 hours. This machinery was manufactured by Miralles, Watson & Co., Glasgow, and is electrically driven. The equipment includes two Corliss engines and a sulphur apparatus for manufacturing white sugar.

Another complete factory is being installed, with a 17-roller mill, on the Tareco plantation, Valley of Santa Catalina. The machinery was manufactured by John McNeil & Co., Glasgow, and the boilerhouse plant by Freres Lile, Paris.

On the Roma plantation, in the Chicama Valley, a crushing plant capable of treating 1000 tons of cane a day has been put up, and on the Cayalti plantation, Valley of Zana, an 11-roller mill plant that can treat 750 tons a day has been erected, and a boilerhouse is now in course of construction.

### Cost of Sugar Production in Peru

As an indication of the future possibilities of the industry in Peru, it is worthy of note that it is claimed that with up to date equipment sugar can be produced here at a cost of \$21 a ton, and many plantations are producing sugar at \$28 per ton.

### Demand for Second Hand Machinery

There is a demand for second hand machinery for the sugar industry. The Peruvian market for second-hand sugar machinery of a modern type. Owners of United States sugar mills installed with modern machinery, who anticipate dismantling their plants with a view of disposing of them at a bargain price, should procure from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, a list of the principal sugar plantations of Peru furnished by this office, and take up the matter direct with the owners of the plantations of this country. There is no Peruvian duty on imported sugar machinery.

The interiors of many of the Peruvian sugar factories, from a scenic point of view, are a curious combination of the ancient and the modern. In some instances sweeping alterations and improvements have been effected. On the other hand, antiquated methods are still employed in many places, and the waste that is daily accruing in some of the old-fashioned factories would be considered a handsome profit in less favored countries.

U. S. Consular Reports for Sept. 3, 1914.

## NEW CRYSTALLIZERS BEING INSTALLED AT THE EWA MILL

Twenty-six large crystallizers are being installed at Ewa mill. Ewa is probably the only large plantation in Hawaii that has depended on molasses tanks for the final crystallization of its residual sugars. The change is being made by the management because of the large surplus of molasses that has accumulated since new varieties have been substituted for Lohianin.

A crystallizer will do in a week or ten days what it often takes three months to accomplish with a molasses settling tank. Where large volumes are to be handled the crystallizers save time and storage space.

## Hamburg American Line Passenger Steamer Seeks Haven From Enemies' Warships

One more vessel was added to the German fleet of merchantmen that have sought refuge in this port, with the arrival of the steamer Stateskretzer Kracke of the Hamburg-American line yesterday afternoon.

Captain Chluster, commander of the vessel, gives Jaluit, Marshall Islands, as his last port of call.

From information gathered by harbor officials it is the belief in shipping circles that the German Pacific fleet has made a rendezvous of the Marshall Islands and that the German warships in the Pacific have been getting their supply of coal at this port.

Captain Chluster admitted yesterday that he took a cargo of coal, consisting of 2000 tons, from Jaluit, which was transhipped to a war vessel at sea. Which one of the German fleet it was he refused to divulge. It is presumed, however, that it was the cruiser Nürnberg.

### In China Coasting Trade

The Stateskretzer Kracke has been caught in the Chinese coasting trade, plying between Tientsin and other Chinese coast ports. She left Tientsin on August 2, with rush order to proceed to the German port of Jaluit.

At that port, it is reported, the German government has 25,000 tons of coal stored.

The Stateskretzer Kracke is 273 feet in length and has a beam of forty-three feet. Her net tonnage is 1208. She was built in Kiel a year ago and carries a crew of seven German officers and forty-nine Chinese.

It is stated to have been 36,705 metric tons. In 1912 the quantity of sugar and "chancaca" exported was 147,410 tons, an increase of 23,720 tons over 1911.

### ECZEMA ON HANDS FOR TEN YEARS

Were Raw All Over and the Humor was Spreading to Body and Limbs — Professional Treatment did No Good — Daughter had Eczema, Too.

CUTICURA A SUCCESS IN BOTH THESE CASES

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. At first it would break out only in winter. Then it finally came to stay. I had three good doctors to do all they could but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and the eczema was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, together with the Cuticura Ointment, my sores were nearly healed over, and by the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. I had a good apple and was healthier than I ever was. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would honestly advise them to fool with nothing else, but to get Cuticura and get well. My hands were cured by the use of Cuticura. I have given my last bit of trouble to now. I cannot recommend Cuticura enough. It has done me and my family as much good. My daughter's hands this summer became perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do them any good until she tried Cuticura. The use of a few bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks they were entirely cured. I have used Cuticura for several members of my family and it always proved successful. I recommend it to any one with eczema. After once using it, you will never use anything else. Mrs. M. E. Fells, Spencer, Vt., Oct. 10, 1909."

KEEPING THE HAIR

To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, delay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampooing with Cuticura Soap and occasional dressings with Cuticura are usually effective when all other methods fail. Special and full directions accompany each package of Cuticura.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Ointment (50c), Resolvent (50c), and Cuticura Cream (25c) are sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap & Cream Co., New York, N. Y., 127 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 127 Columbus Ave., London, England. Mailed Free, Cuticura Soap and Cream Co.